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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

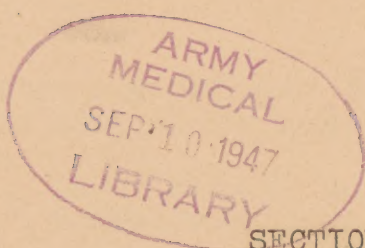
W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

17 August - 23 August

1947

Number 34



SECTION	I - Welfare
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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Reports received from Japanese Red Cross chapters indicate they are becoming increasingly effective in disaster activities altho their responsibilities have not been fully recognized in the prefectural governments. Pending release of the new disaster program, the Japanese Red Cross chapters have been urged to improve their services for emergency medical and nursing care in time of disaster, and to coordinate their efforts in these areas with the prefectural authorities..

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

General

Veterinary Officers have been assigned to Military Government teams for duty as follows:

Major Hans J. Magens
Hokkaido Military Government District

Major Karl H. Willers
Kinki Military Government Region

1st Lt. Roy S. Nagakura
Kyushu Military Government Region

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for June 1947

Following is a summary of the Monthly Meat Inspection Report for June 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. Slaughtered	11,969	951	354	6812	3388
Condemned Ante-mortem	3	0	0	0	1
Condemned Post-mortem					
Total	6	0	0	0	1
Partial	296	13	0	54	217
Viscera	2937	41	0	2237	519

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for June 1947

Following is a summary of the Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for June 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	4
Samples Examined	8
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

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Plant Inspections

4

Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)

0
0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections

7175

Samples Examined

8806

Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) 428
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) 1200

Plant Inspections

2348

Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) 222
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) 332

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections

40

Samples Examined

61

Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) 12
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) 8

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 17-23 August 1946:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	10

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Demonstration School

Student nurses will now receive their Pediatric training at the Red Cross Hospital.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

With the shipment of 179, 50-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion to Hokkaido in the period 6-19 August the assigned quota of a total of 60 drums was filled for this prefecture. Except for Shiga and Wakayama prefectures, quotas have already been completely filled; and no further receipts of emulsion can be expected. Of a total of 13,690 drums (684,500 gallons) assigned to this programs, 13,605 drums (680,250 gallons) have already been distributed under Ministry of Welfare supervision. When supplies are made available, the additional 85 drums will be shipped, 18 to Shiga and 67 to Wakayama. Weekly Bulletin No. 30 (20 - 26 July) page 3 contains a tabulation of quantities allotted each prefecture for this program.

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During the period 4 through 10 August, distribution of dusting and spraying equipment, 5,722 pieces, was made to the prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokushima		51	51	
Fukuoka		100		
Kumamoto		60	60	
Nagasaki		23	15	
Ehime		64	64	
Saitama	860	40		
Iwate	984	440		360
Gumma			60	
Yamanashi			6	
Nagano			144	160
Aichi			12	
Niigata	1,184			
Fukui	984			
Total	4,012	778	412	520

The Ministry of Welfare reported following distribution of VD drugs to prefectures who ordered direct from the Ministry of Welfare in accordance with the directive issued to all prefectures pertaining to ordering drugs for VD control program.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>M A P H A R S E N</u>			<u>B I S M U T H S U B S A I L</u>		
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt. Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt. Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	-	-	-	1.8cc	500 amp	2 Aug
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	1.8cc	3000 amp	2 Aug
Niigata	.06	500 amp	8 Aug	1.8cc	2000 amp	2 Aug
Yamanashi	-	-	-	1.8cc	400 amp	2 Aug
Nagano	0.06	200 amp	8 Aug	1.8cc	200 amp	2 Aug
Shizuoka	0.06	300 amp	8 Aug	1.8cc	1000 amp	2 Aug
Toyama	-	-	-	1.8cc	2000 amp	2 Aug
Ishikawa	.06	300 amp	8 Aug	1.8cc	2000 amp	2 Aug
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aichi	-	-	-	1.8cc	1000 amp	2 Aug
Mie	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	.06	400 amp	8 Aug	1.8cc	200 amp	2 Aug
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	.06	500 amp	8 Aug	1.8cc	1500 amp	2 Aug
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	.06	270 amp	8 Aug	1.8cc	3000 amp	8 Aug
Hiroshima	-	-	-	1.8cc	2000 amp	8 Aug

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M A P H A R S E N

B I S M U T H S U B S A L.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.</u>	<u>Shipped</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Shipped</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.</u>	<u>Shipped</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Shipped</u>
Yamaguchi	.06	900	amp	8 Aug	1.8cc	2000	amp	8 Aug
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	.06	1000	amp	8 Aug	1.8cc	6000	amp	8 Aug
Saga	-	-	-	-	1.8cc	1500	amp	8 Aug
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		3870	.06 amp			28300	amp	
		500	0.06 amp					

S U L F A T H I A Z O L E

P E N I C I L L I N

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.</u> <u>Shipped</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Shipped</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.</u> <u>Shipped</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Shipped</u>
Hokkaido	-	-	-	30,000	402 vials	8 Aug
Aomori	-	-	-	30,000	100 vials	31 Jul
Iwate	-	-	-	30,000	170 vials	31 Jul
Miyagi	-	-	-	30,000	260 vials	31 Jul
Akita	-	-	-	30,000	100 vials	24 Jul
Yamagata	-	-	-	30,000	260 vials	24 Jul
Fukushima	-	-	-	30,000	200 vials	24 Jul
Ibaraki	-	-	-	30,000	150 vials	19 Jul
Tochigi	-	-	-	30,000	110 vials	24 Jul
Gumma	-	-	-	30,000	140 vials	19 Jul
Saitama	Tab.	24,920	10 Aug	30,000	190 vials	19 Jul
Chiba	-	-	-	30,000	350 vials	19Jul
Tokyo	-	-	-	30,000	1,180 vials	19 Jul
Kanagawa	-	-	-	30,000	320 vials	19 Jul
Niigata	Tab.	19,940	10 Aug	30,000	230 vials	19 Jul
Yamanashi	-	-	-	30,000	50 vials	24 Jul
Nagano	Tab.	26,420	10 Aug	30,000	230 vials	19 Jul
Shizuoka	Tab.	11,960	10 Aug	30,000	190 vials	19 Jul
Toyama	Tab.	13,960	10 Aug	30,000	110 vials	19 Jul
Ishikawa	Tab.	17,940	10 Aug	30,000	180 vials	19 Jul
Fukui	Tab.	4,980	10 Aug	30,000	80 vials	24 Jul
Gifu	Tab.	10,960	10 Aug	30,000	110 vials	19 Jul
Aichi	Tab.	35,900	10 Aug	30,000	270 vials	19 Jul
Mie	Tab.	15,960	10 Aug	30,000	180 vials	26 Jul
Shiga	-	-	-	30,000	120 vials	26 Jul
Kyoto	Tab.	98,740	10 Aug	30,000	380 vials	26 Jul
Osaka	-	-	-	30,000	510 vials	19 Jul
Hyogo	-	-	-	30,000	420 vials	24 Jul
Nara	Tab.	18,940	10 Aug	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Wakayama	-	-	-	30,000	80 vials	24 Jul
Tottori	Tab.	7,980	10 Aug	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Shimane	-	-	-	30,000	100 vials	24 Jul
Okayama	-	-	-	30,000	140 vials	19 Jul
Hiroshima	-	-	-	30,000	260 vials	19 Jul
Yamaguchi	Tab.	10,960	10 Aug	30,000	180 vials	19 Jul
Tokushima	-	-	-	30,000	60 vials	24 Jul
Kagawa	-	-	-	30,000	70 vials	24 Jul
Ehime	-	-	-	30,000	70 vials	24 Jul
Kochi	-	-	-	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Fukuoka	Tab.	70,320	10 Aug	30,000	580 vials	19 Jul

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S U L F A T H I A Z O L E

P E N I C I L L I N

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt. Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt. Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>
Saga	Tab.	68,820	10 Aug	30,000	120 vials	19 Jul
Nagasaki	-	-	-	30,000	170 vials	24 Jul
Kumamoto	-	-	-	30,000	140 vials	24 Jul
Oita	Tab.	11,460	10 Aug	30,000	130 vials	24 Jul
Miyazaki	-	-	-	30,000	60 vials	24 Jul
Kagoshima	-	-	-	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Totals	-	470,160 tabs.	-	-	9,512 vials	-

Stocks of VD control drugs available for prefectures, as of 10 August.

Mapharsen	.06	4,418 amp.
Mapharsen	0.06	4,308 amp.
Bismuth subsal.	1.8cc	244,130 amp.
Bismuth subsal.	18 cc	23,000 amp.
Bismuth subsal.	60 cc	996 bottles
Sulfathiazole		2,800,960 tablets
Penicillin	30,000 units	4,186 vials

Assay was completed on out-dated penicillin sold to the Japanese Government for VD control and other purposes. The result of the assay is most satisfactory and shows practically no serious loss of potency.

6,020 vials containing 200,000 units
17,239 vials containing 100,000 units

a total of 23,259 vials passed the test and are now available for distribution.

Production

Surveillance of current Japanese production of unsatisfactory sulfa compounds and other unsatisfactory drugs under present Japanese law and the limited laboratory assaying capacity has been extremely difficult. Local prefectural officials have authority to correct violations of the Japanese law but it is realized that at present most prefectures do not have adequate laboratory facilities for conducting necessary assays. In an effort to improve this situation plans have been made for inspection teams, comprised of technically qualified personnel of the Ministry of Welfare, to conduct inspections and investigations in all prefectures to reduce production of unsatisfactory drugs, and where necessary, initiate legal action against manufacturers. The Ministry of Welfare has authority to stop production of unsatisfactory drugs when such production is prohibited by law and/or products do not meet standards now established by law. Inspection teams will begin inspection tours of the Kanto and Shinetsu regions on 1 September 1947 and it is expected that these tours will extend through the months of September and October 1947. In addition, meetings will be conducted in all regions of Japan with prefectural officials to outline necessary action and impress on prefectural officials the need for active participation in a corrective program.

Production of x-ray film during July 1947 reached a new high of 36,000 square meters.

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Production X-Ray Film July 1947

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantities</u>
14 x 17	33,192 each
10 x 12	228,912 each
8 x 10	31,752 each
6-1/8 x 8 1/2	5,940 each
4-3/4 x 6 1/2	17,880 each
Dental film	5,112 each
35 mm film	54,429 rolls

The Ministry of Welfare has completed a study of domestic requirements for x-ray film. This study indicates the need for increased production of the domestic program. Beginning with the month of September 1947 production to meet domestic requirements will be increased approximately 40% over previous schedule.

Total output of medicines continued to increase during July. Production of sulfathiazole, mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate showed further increases. Production of anesthetics (ether and chloroform) showed a very large increase over all previous monthly outputs.

Production Medicines Yen Value July 1947

Controlled medicines	130,335,947
Non-controlled medicines	94,305,030
Patent medicines	176,374,690

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 17 - 23 August 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido		13,000 gals.	
Niigata	15,000 lbs.	900 gals.	
Yokohama Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gals.	
Nagoya Quar. Station	200 lbs.	100 gals.	
Kobe Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gals.	
Moji Quar. Station	500 lbs.	300 gals.	
Nagasaki Quar. Station	200 lbs.	100 gals.	
Fukuoka		400 gals.	310 vials
Ishikawa	2,000 lbs.	350 gals.	
Fukushima	4,800 lbs.		
NIH-Min. of Welfare	22 lbs.		
Shizuoka		4,620 gals.	
Nagasaki	5,000 lbs.	2,100 gals.	
Nara	4,000 lbs.		
Aomori	2,000 lbs.	2,000 gals.	1,000 vials
Tokyo Nat'l Sanatorium	50 lbs.		
Gifu		1,000 gals.	
Total	34,372 lbs.	25,070 gals	1,310 vials

The 19th weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

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	Total to date 9 Aug.	No. mfgd. 10-16 August	Total to date 16 Aug.	Total shipped to date 16 Aug.	Balance on Hand	To mfgd.
DDT Dusters	43,546	6,000	49,546	37,250	12,296	40,454
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3gal.capacity	32,463	1,760	34,223	11,090	23,133	-
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	22,108	600	22,708	7,323	15,385	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	33,936	2,674	36,610	19,364	17,246	890
	132,053	11,034	143,087	75,027	68,060	41,344

The manufacturing quota for the sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity was completed during this reporting period. The quota for sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity is expected to be completed by the end of the next reporting period.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies continued according to plan, during July. July production of DDT products was sufficient to provide a sizable reserve stock of 10% DDT dust and 5% DDT residual effect spray. Production program of pyrethrum emulsion (X30), for mosquito and fly control program during 1947, was completed during July. Production of DDT dusting and spraying equipment during July was increased substantially over that accomplished during June.

Quantitative production of insect and rodent control supplies during July was accomplished as follows:

Antu (rat poison)	1,970,725 (3 gm pkgs)
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	3,051 kgs.
Rat Traps (spring type)	2,000 each
Pyrethrum emulsion (X30)	14,700 gallons
DDT dusters	14,500 each
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal.	14,110 each
Sprayer, pump type; semi-automatic	6,300 each
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	16,900 each
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	835,190 lbs.
5% DDT residual effect spray (utilizing Amer. Furn.DDT Con.)	204,712 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	112,090 lbs.

SECTION V

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative Scores (includes figures of 20 August)

1946 - 31,782
1947 - 1,136

Scrub Typhus

A total of 25 cases of scrub typhus has been reported from Niigata Prefecture during the current season.

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Typhus Vaccination Program in Hokkaido

Reports from Hokkaido as of 11 August are as follows:

Persons vaccinated 1st dose - 991,803
Persons vaccinated 2nd dose - 638,857
Estimated number of persons
to be vaccinated - 1,283,875

78% of the estimated total of persons in the selected areas have received one dose of vaccine, while 69% have received two doses.

Tuberculosis

In a survey of tuberculosis control, inspections of national sanatoria in the various prefectures, indicated a lack of knowledge on control of acute intestinal diseases which may easily complicate the tubercular conditions. "On the spot" corrections can be made. Japanese reserve stock of mosquito nets can be used to screen windows, metal screening for doors should be provided. Particular attention must be paid to ceiling ventilation to keep out birds which were flying about some of the kitchens. Spraying with DDT should be done once a month in all kitchens and latrines. It is also necessary to check the water supply, particularly the subsurface drainage from the latrines as many of these hospitals use well water. It is advisable to have wooden covers made for the Japanese style of latrine and also insist on spraying and screening in these rooms.

This type of survey can be done during a visit to a tuberculosis sanatorium and spot checking is of equal importance at irregular intervals to be sure of cooperation.

Port Quarantine

Concurrence was given G-3 repatriation in a plan to close the repatriation center at Ujina, in the Kure area, by 25 October. By that time major shipments from South East Asia will have ceased. Numbers arriving after that date will be processed at Sasebo, with the exception of some very small shipments (less than 20 individuals) which may be processed at Kure.

Mosquito Control

Emphasis should continue on mosquito control, as malaria and Japanese B Encephalitis continue to be a serious threat. Mosquito breeding is going on in burned-out areas, and semi-agricultural sections adjacent to cities and towns. These burned-out sections are usually abandoned except for scattered huts. There are invariably pools of water, clogged drainage ditches and various types of containers and reservoirs, sometimes completely hidden by weeds. These cannot be efficiently controlled with larvicides alone as many are fed by open water hydrants and leaks from the water mains, generally hidden by weed growth, so that control teams cannot readily find them. These breeding areas must be eliminated by filling low places, cleaning ditches and stopping free flowing faucets. This program should extend through the winter, and makes an excellent public works project.

In the meantime intensive larvicidal control should be carried on in these areas--using pyrethrum emulsion, or DDT dust. Good field supervision is necessary, otherwise the work will be spotted and ineffective.

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SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Copies of a preliminary report describing the various social security programs now operating in Japan, their functional relationships, anomalies and inadequacies, and a summary of problem areas that should be considered in formulating recommendations for basic SCAP policies has been forwarded to Washington D. C. for review by the members of the Social Security Mission prior to their scheduled September arrival in Japan.

Social Insurance Legislation

Two Cabinet Orders effectuating recent amendments to the social insurance laws to insure the application of democratic principles in the administration of such laws were:

1. Cabinet Order for Insurance Referee, Appeal Board of Social Insurance, and Local Appeal Board of Social Insurance.
2. Cabinet Order of Official Organization of the Social Insurance Committee.

These Orders will become effective 1 September 1947. In general, they provide:

1. Full-time, paid referees will be employees on the prefectural level and will be of the same qualifications and rank as the chief of the prefectural social insurance office.
2. A notice of right of appeal will be given with each determination of benefits.
3. The appeal may be made either orally or in writing. The appeal ruling will be a written decision and will include the factual information supporting such decision.
4. An appellant will be permitted to utilize a representative as advisor or to appear in his stead in emergency circumstances.
5. Travelling expenses will be provided appellant and witnesses when required to travel outside their home communities to testify at the hearing.
6. The appeals referee will have authority to subpoena witnesses and documents.
7. The referee is required to hold a hearing promptly, generally an open hearing, at which the interested parties will give oral testimony. Exceptions to such procedure are permitted only in unusual circumstances involving considerable hardship on the claimant.
8. Prefectural appeals referees will be concerned with Health and Welfare Pension Insurances, and appeals from their decisions will be taken to central (national) appeals boards for the respective programs and thence to courts of law. Under National Health Insurance, prefectural appeals boards instead of referees will hear original appeals, and secondary appeals will go directly to courts of law. It is anticipated that

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the appeals systems for Workers' Accident Compensation and Seamen's Insurances will be the same type as that provided for Health Insurance when pending legislation is passed.

9. The central appeals boards shall consist of nine members appointed for terms of three years, one-third to be appointed each year, and they shall be selected in equal numbers from representative of insured workers, employers, and the public interest. The prefectural appeals boards for National Health Insurance shall be appointed for similar terms from representatives of insured members, the public interest, and the associations or their affiliated corporations or the staff of the Federation of National Health Insurance Associations.
10. Advisory committees will be created for Health and Welfare Pension Insurances and, at a later date, for Workers' Accident Compensation and Seamen's Insurances.
11. There shall be 18 members in equal numbers from representative of the insured workers, employers, and the public interest, to be appointed by the Minister of Welfare for terms of two years, half to be appointed each year.
12. The committees may initiate their own studies as well as consider matters referred by the Minister of Welfare.
13. They shall meet at least every three months and shall make an annual written report to the Minister of Welfare.

Conferences were held in conjunction with the Labor Division, ESS and Japanese officials, in which an agreement was reached as to legislation providing unemployment insurance and unemployment allowance protection for most workers.

Recent prefectural surveys indicate that many National Health Insurance Associations which are classed as semi-active really have discontinued providing medical care benefits for all insured members, but carry on a preventive medicine program and provide medical and welfare care only for babies.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

The Weekly Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 27 June shows 3,363 hospitals with a capacity of 218,614 beds, 109,525 of which were occupied. During this same period 342,297 out-patients were treated. For the week ending 4 July report shows 3,362 hospitals with a capacity of 215,285 beds of which 112,544 were occupied, out-patients treated during this same period numbered 339,427.

SECTION VIII

CONSULTANTS

LEGAL

Questions have come up recently concerning the responsibility for rendering medical care and granting of sick allowances to Japanese Nationals employed by Occupation Forces. The applicable law and regulations follow:

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As treated

1. Employee's Relief Ordinance Number 382 is interpreted as follows:

- a. Injuries and disease incurred in the line of duty and during duty hours.
 - (1) Cost of medical care and medication will be paid by Japanese Government.
 - (2) Other benefits enumerated in the ordinance, such as sick benefits, etc., will be made available to him.
- b. Accidental injuries in line of duty and during duty hours
 - (1) The cost of medical care and medication will be paid by Japanese Government.
 - (2) If, however, the injury was received as a result of willful negligence on the part of the employee, he is not entitled to the benefits in the act, nor to the free medical care.
- c. Accidental injuries and diseases incurred outside line or hours of duty.
 - (1) Cost of medical care and medication will be borne by individual employee. Treatment may be received at clinics and hospitals established and designated to give required physical examinations at a minimum cost to the employee, as ruled by Ministry of Welfare in May 1946.
 - (2) Employees will receive full salary or wage for a period not to exceed 90 days, provided he gives his employer written notice of reasons for his absence, and submits a medical certificate in explanation. This benefit is provided by CLO memorandum entitled, "Salaries, Wages, and Allowances of Permanent Employees for the Allied Forces", issued 1 June 1947, retroactive to 16 March 1947.

2. Medical care referred to above is available to Japanese Nationals employed by Occupation Forces in those clinics and hospitals designated to perform required physical examinations.

3. It is to be further noted that many employees belong to National Health Insurance groups, and when injuries or diseases are incurred they are eligible to benefits as provided by his group coverage. In those instances where an injured employee is not entitled to benefits under Ordinance 382 he may belong to National Health Insurance, in which event he may be reimbursed anywhere from 40% to 80% of the cost of medical care. These benefits are of considerable importance, particularly in non-occupational injuries and diseases.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases
For The Week Ending 16 August 1947

The total number of cases of communicable diseases (24,913) reported for the week ending 16 August 1947 was somewhat greater than the total (24,117) reported in the preceding week. Tuberculosis (9,412), whooping cough (4,461), measles (3,633), pneumonia (1,780), and influenza (26) accounted for approximately 77 percent of the current cases. Death reports for the above five diseases were not available.

The remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 5,601 cases and 770 deaths. Dysentery cases (3,734) were approximately 15 percent of the total cases.

Diphtheria cases increased nearly 9 percent from 242 to 263 currently. Deaths (30) were more than 3 times greater than the number (9) reported in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 18.8 and 42.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 3.7.

Dysentery cases (3,734) dropped slightly from 3,770 in the preceding week. This was the first decrease recorded since the middle of June. Deaths increased 23 percent from 508 to 625. The current and cumulative case rates were 266.3 and 45.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 44.6 and 7.8.

Typhoid fever continued its upward trend; cases (822) for the current week were approximately 18 percent greater than the number (694) reported in the preceding week. Deaths increased 39 percent from 56 to 78. The current case and death rates (58.6 and 5.6 respectively) were more than double the cumulative rates (21.7 and 2.5).

There was a slight increase in paratyphoid fever cases from 195 to 203. Deaths decreased from 16 to 12. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.5 and 5.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.3.

Only one case of smallpox and no deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 4 cases and no deaths of typhus fever reported, compared with 6 cases and 1 death reported in the previous week. This was a new low in typhus fever cases for any one week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 2.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.2.

Malaria cases decreased nearly 10 percent from 505 to 456. No deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 32.5 and 17.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.03.

Scarlet fever cases increased more than 50 percent from 35 to 54. Two deaths were reported compared with 1 in the preceding week. Both the current and cumulative case rates were 3.9. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (51) were approximately 42 percent higher than in the previous week (36). Deaths dropped from 23 to 22. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.6 and 6.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 1.9.

Thirteen suspect cases of Japanese "B" Encephalitis and one death were reported. Almost half of the cases were reported from Kochi Prefecture. Attention is called to the fact that only one case has been definitely confirmed by laboratory examination as Japanese "B" Encephalitis. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 0.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.02.

No cholera or plague has been reported this year.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 739 and 25,897 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,453 and 131,878; for syphilis 2,849 and 89,657.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 16 AUGUST 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY				
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
HOKKAIDO	18	4	1740	204	103	3	526	49	
AOMORI	7	1	305	29	18	2	90	13	
IWATE	2	1	273	26	54	1	285	26	
MIYAGI	4	-	397	11	80	4	231	22	
AKITA	11	1	392	28	33	2	148	31	
YAMAGATA	10	1	485	35	114	8	569	55	
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	311	8	401	42	1155	134	
IBARAKI	7	1	374	35	205	40	1001	226	
TOCHIGI	11	1	492	31	201	31	850	134	
GUMMA	5	1	216	47	134	28	1022	133	
SAITAMA	2	-	414	47	68	7	1137	194	
CHIBA	6	-	330	26	96	17	599	109	
TOKYO	13	2	1218	192	232	48	1716	366	
KANAGAWA	4	-	396	28	35	8	408	75	
NIIGATA	23	1	468	29	194	34	828	111	
TOYAMA	-	-	166	11	13	1	115	9	
ISHIKAWA	2	1	424	20	18	5	137	24	
FUKUI	2	-	171	10	63	13	163	32	
YAMANASHI	-	-	79	8	56	11	453	49	
NAGANO	5	1	447	34	205	13	680	67	
GIFU	3	-	141	17	65	12	383	121	
SHIZUOKA	4	-	375	42	61	21	565	130	
AICHI	17	1	1134	68	218	70	1147	280	
MIE	1	-	465	25	47	6	262	59	
SHIGA	3	-	143	10	23	5	215	23	
KYOTO	2	2	401	45	55	13	478	54	
OSAKA	4	-	323	39	52	-	395	50	
HYOGO	5	2	613	49	195	29	753	118	
NARA	1	-	127	7	11	2	52	6	
WAKAYAMA	1	-	168	5	22	4	83	17	
TOTTORI	-	-	122	11	7	2	67	15	
SHIMANE	9	-	333	15	29	11	166	49	
OKAYAMA	7	-	260	24	44	7	152	42	
HIROSHIMA	6	-	398	27	44	10	211	63	
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	456	42	NR	NR	106	34	
TOKUSHIMA	6	-	214	7	84	5	487	62	
KAGAWA	3	2	194	13	45	3	339	51	
EHIME	12	-	645	63	96	22	532	96	
KOCHI	2	1	225	16	19	2	222	53	
FUKUOKA	7	2	1284	86	59	10	308	62	
SAGA	7	-	554	50	17	3	102	27	
NAGASAKA	-	-	429	51	38	7	302	63	
KUMAMOTO	1	-	141	23	15	20	232	54	
OITA	5	-	519	33	46	12	200	46	
MIYAZAKI	20	3	393	30	85	24	417	78	
KAGOSHIMA	2	1	443	61	34	7	550	90	
TOTAL	263	30	19598	1718	3734	625	20839	3602	

RATES

Current	18.8	2.1	42.4	3.7	266.3	44.6	45.0	7.8
Previous	17.3	0.6			268.9	36.2		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 16 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	3	389	56	16	-	94	7
AOMORI	8	-6*	100	19	3	1	13	1
IWATE	8	1	96	15	-	-	26	1
MIYAGI	19	1	248	20	15	-	177	6
AKITA	7	-	87	13	-	1	30	3
YAMAGATA	16	1	238	43	4	1	74	5
FUKUSHIMA	18	2	279	23	11	1	65	7
IBARAKI	20	1	223	22	4	-	120	8
TOCHIGI	13	3	236	37	6	-	52	4
GUMMA	13	2	143	20	2	1	48	3
SAITAMA	13	-	270	30	3	-	45	6
CHIBA	37	-	255	15	6	-	91	3
TOKYO	54	6	789	104	17	-	303	14
KANAGAWA	28	3	454	60	5	-	94	5
NIIGATA	30	3	289	38	7	1	76	2
TOYAMA	21	-	218	21	2	-	59	1
ISHIKAWA	12	1	104	9	2	1	28	1
FUKUI	21	3	98	12	2	1	19	1
YAMANASHI	14	-	86	1	2	-	30	1
NAGANO	10	1	181	18	7	-	75	8
GIFU	29	-	247	25	5	-	65	4
SHIZUOKA	16	3	317	28	5	-	75	13
AICHI	49	3	565	50	7	-	124	4
MIE	47	3	557	50	10	-	74	5
SHIGA	8	2	77	9	4	-	19	2
KYOTO	15	3	232	26	3	1	46	5
OSAKA	29	-	339	33	2	-	211	4
HYOGO	76	6	463	62	14	2	53	4
NARA	5	-	69	7	3	-	11	-
WAKAYAMA	27	3	232	22	6	-	42	-
TOTTORI	7	-	101	7	2	-	17	-
SHIMANE	7	-	172	25	2	-	91	4
OKAYAMA	23	5	184	22	1	-	16	-
HIROSHIMA	26	3	411	45	10	-	109	8
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	70	6	NR	NR	15	-
TOKUSHIMA	12	10	169	26	-	-	26	3
KAGAWA	8	1	121	17	1	-	30	1
EHIME	7	2	113	15	-	-	21	-
KOCHI	8	2	257	29	3	1	27	1
FUKUOKA	10	3	214	23	1	-	42	2
SAGA	6	-	56	3	1	-	16	1
NAGASAKI	3	-	46	2	2	-	16	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	67	10	-	-	17	-
OITA	7	1	62	4	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	20	3	115	23	2	-	26	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	15	5	5	-	11	-
TOTAL	822	78	10054	1150	203	12	2726	152

RATES								
Current	58.6	5.6	21.7	2.5	14.5	0.9	5.9	0.3
Previous	49.5	4.0			13.9	1.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

*Correction

Weekly Report - 16 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	39	8	1	-	52	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	26	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	2	-	205	28
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	35	2
NIIGATA	-	-	3	1	-2*	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	8	-	2	-	214	5
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	44	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	31	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	7	-	NR	NR	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	1	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	0	376	38	4	0	986	81
RATES								
Current	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.2
Previous	0.0	0.0			0.4	0.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum
*Correction

Weekly Report - 16 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	20	-	181	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	16	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	7	-	138	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-2*	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	3	-	129	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	8	-	170	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	9	-	275	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	8	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	39	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	4	-	81	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	23	-	520	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	15	-	349	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	43	-	160	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	12	-	108	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	151	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	NR	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	5	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	9	-	221	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	5	-	169	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	120	-	1187	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	8	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	10	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	4	-	236	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	6	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	183	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	214	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	-	164	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	14	-	373	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	81	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	17	-	751	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	258	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	8	-	122	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	-	174	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	15	-	272	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	9	-	141	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	8	-	128	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	456	0	8217	16	0	0	0	0
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RATES								
Current	32.5	0.0	17.8	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	36.0	0.1			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

*Correction

Weekly Report - 16 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)*			
	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	8	-	243	8	4	3	329	89	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	18	1	2	-1**	87	17	2	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	22	4	2	-	55	16	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	4	-	65	1	4	-	95	11	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	21	1	-	-	72	32	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	-	28	-	1	-	57	17	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	37	1	2	-	127	35	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	44	1	5	3	170	54	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	34	-	-	-	27	10	1	-	1	-
GUMMA	1	1	53	2	1	1	35	15	1	1	1	1
SAITAMA	-	-	33	-	1	1	60	22	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	36	-	-	-	53	18	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	12	-	330	7	12	4	577	231	1	-	2	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	79	1	2	1	67	20	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	1	15	1	4	2	58	18	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	39	10	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	5	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	18	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	-	58	1	1	1	36	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	17	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	120	-	-	-	79	18	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	76	1	4	2	31	5	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	30	1	-	1	20	3	1	-	2	1
SHIGA	-	-	22	-	-	1	21	8	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	113	2	-	-	55	12	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	-	42	-	3	-	104	17	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	38	-	1	-	53	18	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	2	22	9	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	1	-	28	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	16	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	2	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	13	2	-	-	52	16	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	11	-	NR	NR	29	5	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	13	2	-	-	15	4	1	-	1	-
EHIME	-	-	15	-	-	-	23	14	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	17	6	6*	-	10	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	13	1	1	1	68	41	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	1	-	-	21	11	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	27	8	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	10	-	1	-	12	3	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	13	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	2	1786	41	51	22	2754	868	13	1	27	8

RATES

Current	3.9	0.1	3.9	0.1	3.6	1.6	6.0	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.02
Previous	2.5	0.1			2.6	1.6			0.5	0.2		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0

*Once case confirmed from Kochi Prefecture.

**Correction

Weekly Report - 16 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	453	385	627
AOMORI	60	68	103
IWATE	81	98	82
MIYAGI	56	92	166
AKITA	92	92	160
YAMAGATA	50	61	159
FUKUSHIMA	55	71	180
IBARAKI	37	91	195
TOCHIGI	32	68	130
GUMMA	27	105	108
SAITAMA	6	29	111
CHIBA	21	50	128
TOKYO	14	211	821
KANAGAWA	14	120	333
NIIGATA	992	338	1025
TOYAMA	129	57	215
ISHIKAWA	28	59	194
FUKUI	220	180	136
YAMANASHI	10	30	53
NAGANO	57	113	220
GIFU	NR	NR	NR
SHIZUOKA	41	151	64
AICHI	41	95	343
MIE	46	66	50
SHIGA	19	70	84
KYOTO	131	111	341
OSAKA	35	94	606
HYOGO	76	138	215
NARA	41	39	133
WAKAYAMA	14	47	79
TOTTORI	13	11	62
SHIMANE	96	120	191
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	51	127	288
YAMAGUCHI	26	24	86
TOKUSHIMA	46	114	83
KAGAWA	16	65	67
EHIME	63	133	200
KOCHI	60	53	111
FUKUOKA	41	253	451
SAGA	79	34	123
NAGASAKI	53	85	121
KUMAMOTO	50	54	206
OI TA	26	41	136
MIYAZAKI	58	115	153
KAGOSHIMA	77	103	73
TOTAL	3633	4461	9412
RATES			
Current	259.1	318.2	671.3
Previous	242.8	329.0	629.6
Deaths not Available			
Rates per 100,000 per annum			

Weekly Report - 16 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	<u>PNEUMONIA</u>	<u>INFLUENZA</u>
	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	223	1
AOMORI	38	-
IWATE	41	2
MIYAGI	43	-
AKITA	46	-
YAMAGATA	33	-
FUKUSHIMA	58	-
IBARAKI	51	-
TOCHIGI	23	-
GUMMA	16	-
SAITAMA	32	-
CHIBA	20	-
TOKYO	53	2
KANAGAWA	35	-
NIIGATA	291	1
TOYAMA	37	-
ISHIKAWA	7	-
FUKUI	41	-
YAMANASHI	18	-
NAGANO	34	-
GIFU	NR	NR
SHIZUOKA	24	-
AICHI	29	-
MIE	19	-
SHIGA	8	-
KYOTO	55	-
OSAKA	42	-
HYOGO	32	-
NARA	35	-
WAKAYAMA	28	-
TOTTORI	6	-
SHIMANE	24	1
OKAYAMA	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	15	8
YAMAGUCHI	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	23	-
KAGAWA	13	-
EHIME	38	-
KOCHI	21	-
FUKUOKA	51	3
SAGA	10	-
NAGASAKI	29	-
KUMAMOTO	37	-
OI TA	19	8
MIYAZAKI	36	-
KAGOSHIMA	44	-
TOTAL	1780	26
RATES		
Current	126.9	1.9
Previous	124.5	2.5
Deaths not available		
Rates per 100,000 per annum		

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	16 Aug. 1947	17 Aug. 1946	16 Aug. 1947	17 Aug. 1946	for first 33 weeks 1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	263	477	1078	2076	19598	31446
Dysentery	3734	5687	13135	21907	20839	34244
Typhoid	822	1315	2705	4803	10054	29402
Paratyphoid	203	268	710	1110	2726	5272
Smallpox	1	5	4	42	376	17630
Typhus Fever	4	27	49	226	986	30592
Malaria	456	1340	1851	6227	8217	NA
Cholera	0	171	0	483	0	770
Scarlet Fever	54	20	190	107	1786	1243
Epidemic Meningitis	51	27	159	105	2754	1089
Jap. B. Encephalitis	13	7	22	45	27	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	30	23	78	123	1718	2686
Dysentery	625	888	2119	2905	3602	4736
Typhoid	78	130	257	444	1150	3423
Paratyphoid	12	11	42	54	152	261
Smallpox	0	0	0	8	38	2694
Typhus Fever	0	7	4	29	81	2770
Malaria	0	4	2	25	16	NA
Cholera	0	73	0	174	0	302
Scarlet Fever	2	0	4	1	41	77
Epidemic Meningitis	22	6	71	24	868	287
Jap. B. Encephalitis	1	3	5	19	8	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	16 Aug. 1947	17 Aug. 1946	16 Aug. 1947	17 Aug. 1946	for first 33 weeks 1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	18.8	34.0	19.2	37.0	42.4	68.0
Dysentery	266.3	405.6	234.2	390.6	45.0	74.0
Typhoid	58.6	93.8	48.2	85.6	21.7	63.5
Paratyphoid	14.5	19.1	12.7	19.8	5.9	11.4
Smallpox	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.8	38.1
Typhus Fever	0.3	1.9	0.9	4.0	2.1	66.1
Malaria	32.5	95.6	33.0	111.0	17.8	NA
Cholera	0.0	12.2	0.0	8.6	0.0	1.7
Scarlet Fever	3.9	1.4	3.4	1.9	3.9	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	3.6	1.9	2.8	1.9	6.0	2.4
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	2.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	3.7	5.8
Dysentery	44.6	63.3	37.8	51.8	7.8	10.2
Typhoid	5.6	9.3	4.6	7.9	2.5	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.8
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	6.0
Malaria	0.0	0.3	0.04	0.4	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	5.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.7
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.9	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.02	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 16 AUGUST 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	20	845	236	5356	143	2864
AOMORI	8	254	85	1675	37	1050
IWATE	3	101	14	615	13	858
MIYAGI	5	220	50	1842	39	1233
AKITA	4	146	33	1092	17	830
YAMAGATA	4	133	38	990	76	1247
FUKUSHIMA	7	265	89	2438	53	1753
IBARAKI	4	423	52	1612	46	1619
TOCHIGI	7	271	48	2124	65	1883
GUMMA	3	186	49	1314	47	1615
SAITAMA	3	514	34	2124	14	1449
CHIBA	23	504	80	2432	37	1539
TOKYO	30	1155	182	4323	90	3171
KANAGAWA	49	979	367	8034	150	3963
NIIGATA	14	292	86	2028	77	1775
TOYAMA	6	276	44	2070	33	1622
ISHIKAWA	4	413	46	2437	48	1555
FUKUI	15	282	68	1125	42	809
YAMANASHI	-	61	18	1066	7	408
NAGANO	2	200	46	2281	45	1612
GIFU	13	478	94	2455	36	1092
SHIZUOKA	42	497	162	2372	156	2325
AICHI	66	2285	248	9613	127	5272
MIE	19	853	55	1723	44	1655
SHIGA	15	637	38	1138	47	1055
KYOTO	27	1222	158	4866	72	2618
OSAKA	95	3139	294	11777	322	9899
HYOGO	26	1146	224	5550	182	5472
NARA	23	336	59	566	51	586
WAKAYAMA	15	720	74	2241	46	1361
TOTTORI	2	245	50	2295	21	1141
SHIMANE	-	118	34	1108	26	1032
OKAYAMA	24	1077	123	3629	37	2247
HIROSHIMA	27	744	180	5165	78	2324
YAMAGUCHI	11	275	64	2352	27	1425
TOKUSHIMA	3	86	32	845	17	806
KAGAWA	14	441	36	1770	20	1044
EHIME	5	194	67	2176	38	2168
KOCHI	3	221	38	1096	22	894
FUKUOKA	56	1937	214	7745	134	4454
SAGA	8	259	129	2738	62	1400
NAGASAKI	12	481	125	4205	57	1806
KUMAMOTO	6	240	66	2577	58	1699
OITA	10	551	81	1899	NR	1293
MIYAZAKI	2	54	60	1170	48	709
KAGOSHIMA	4	141	83	1829	42	1025
TOTAL	739	25897	4453	131878	2849	89657
RATE						
Current	52.7	56.0	317.6	285.0	203.2	193.7
Previous	49.3		306.7		210.4	

Rates per 100,000 per annum